



We wish you a
Prosperous New Year
The BEST you ever had!

RESOLVE: To buy your meats of us,
—and we know we'll both be glad.

F. H. MILKS

Phone 2

RED CROSS MUST BE KEPT UP.

There is Still Much Aid Work that
Must Be Conducted by the Or-
ganization.

It is quite evident that the general public has the impression that since the armistice has been signed that there is no further need of keeping up the Red Cross organizations and continuing to give them needed support.

Such is quite contrary to the facts. There is much aid work that this organization is called upon to do. Right here in Grayling the Red Cross committee, of which Mrs. S. N. Insley is the chairman, is looking after influenza and pneumonia patients, and the nurses drafted into the service are working harder than many of them have ever done before in their lives. At the Red Cross rooms each day there are many women, both young and old, rushing out emergency pneumonia jackets for use of the sick ones. This is done in the interest of suffering humanity. This is right here at home before our own observation, and anyone may easily investigate the facts should there be such here that may doubt these statements.

The need at the home cantonments and abroad for Red Cross aid is great. The following letter will give some idea of what is being demanded of the Chapters all over the country.

December 16, 1918.
ATTENTION CHAIRMAN REFUGEE GARMENTS.

Washington urges that work on all refugee garment quotas be rushed to the greatest possible extent. The garments that are finished and shipped to us before the middle of January so that we may send them abroad before February 1st, are the garments which will be the means of saving the lives of many of the sufferers in the war devastated countries of Europe.

I know that in some communities it is hard to keep up the enthusiasm of the workers now that war is practically over, but in such instances it is my earnest appeal that you will use all means in your power to convince them of the great need of the Europeans and widows in France, Belgium, and the other countries which have been swept by war.

A representative of the Red Cross has just returned from France, after making an exhaustive survey of the situation, with the information that the need for refugee garments is greater than ever before.

All the Chapters have done such beautiful work heretofore, and have responded so heartily to every request made by Central Division, I know that when they thoroughly realize the con-

ditions which prevail, there will be no question as to the co-operation which they will give, and that they will gladly continue their efforts until this need is past.

Remember, time is the essential thing. Hours means lives, I am asking you as a personal favor to urge this upon your workers. I know I can count upon you in this emergency.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn M. Ely,

Superintendent,

Hospital and Refugee Garments.

MURDER MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Milo H. Piper, Bigamist, Accused of Crime, Kills Himself.

Muskegon—"You or I must go; let it be me. Goodbye all. I am not guilty. Milo."

His lips sealed forever when he died by his own hand in his cell in the Muskegon jail. Milo H. Piper, bigamist, accused of killing Frieda Weichman, left the above message to his parents and brother, with the request that they "take good care of Hilda (his wife) and Choppy (his 3-year-old son)."

The letter written by Piper to his underclothing will figure in the inquest. It develops that Piper wrote the death note on the train coming from Hamilton, Ont., a few hours after he was arrested one week ago. It was written on the paper from a tobacco can and contains an unexplained statement regarding "You or I must go; let it be me." Officials believe Piper referred to his wife.

"I am the fall guy. I dare not talk," were Piper's last words to his wife. That a delay in the arrival of Albert Akins, a special deputy sheriff appointed to watch Piper, made it possible for his suicide developed Sunday.

Soldier's Bride Burns Home.

Kalamazoo—Mrs. Olean Stockwell, pretty department store clerk, confessed that she burned her furniture and former home at Watson, in Allegan county, because she wanted the \$250 insurance money to buy her friends Christmas presents. The girl admitted she drove to Watson in an automobile on the night of October 24 to set fire to the building, which was destroyed. She was taken to Allegan for a preliminary hearing.

Early Declines.

If the truth could be discovered, probably it would be found that one reason why a woman lives longer than a man is because she doesn't pay any attention to statistics.—Dallas News.

Influenza Grips Grayling

ALL PUBLIC PLACES
ORDERED CLOSED

NUMBER OF CASES GROWS
FROM 65 TO 225 CASES IN
ONE WEEK.

New Michelson Memorial Church
Opened for Emergency Hospital.

The Influenza epidemic in Grayling is almost uncontrollable and at the present time the dreaded plague is at its highest pitch. In last week's is-

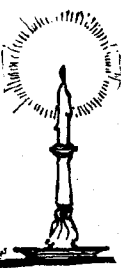
someone could be had to take charge of it. Mr. Game has also contracted pneumonia, but from reports today is getting along nicely. Miss Margrethe Bauman, Chairman of Surgical dressing and also chairman of warehousing and shipping, two very important committees of the Red Cross, was taken down yesterday and is at Mercy hospital. She can hardly be spared, as she has been doing such splendid work on both these committees. Walter Cowell of the Cowell barber shop is also confined to his home with the influenza, and his shop closed. In some homes there are up to seven members of the family down with the disease, and very little help

1918-19

Greetings

As the candle of the Old Year burns
low in its socket, this Spirit brings
to us the Grateful Remembrance of your
many kindnesses, and impels us to send
you our hope that the candle of the New
Year may illumine your pathway with the
golden glow of Happiness, Prosperity and
Peace.

Crawford Avalanche,
By C. P. Schumann, Publisher.

ADVICE TO "FLU"
CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT
INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS
AFTER INFLUENZA
EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns
Public Against Tuberculosis.
One Million Cases Tubercu-
losis in United States—Each a
Source of Danger.

Influenza Convalescents Should Have
Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang
On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis.
No Cause for Alarm if Tuberculosis
Is Recognized Early—Patent Medi-
cines Not to Be Trusted.

* Beware tuberculosis after in-
* fluenza. No need to worry if
* you take precautions in time.
* Don't diagnose your own con-
* dition. Have your doctor exam-
* ine your lungs several times at
* monthly intervals. Build up your
* strength with right living, good
* food and plenty of fresh air.
* Don't waste money on patent
* medicines advertised to cure tu-
* berculosis.
* Become a fresh-air crank and
* enjoy life.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Ac-
cording to a report made to the United
States Public Health Service, the epi-
demic of influenza in Spain has al-
ready caused an increase in the preva-
lence and deaths from pulmonary tu-
berculosis. A similar association be-
tween influenza and tuberculosis was
recently made by Sir Arthur New-
house, the chief medical officer of the
English public health service, in his
analysis of the tuberculosis death rate
in England.

In order that the people of the United
States may profit by the experience
of other countries, Surgeon General
Rupert Blue of the United States Pub-
lic Health Service has just issued a
warning emphasizing the need of spe-
cial precautions at the present time.
"Experience seems to indicate," says
the Surgeon General, "that persons
whose resistance has been weakened
by an attack of influenza are peculiarly
susceptible to tuberculosis. With
millions of its people recently affected
with influenza this country now of-
fers conditions favoring the spread of
tuberculosis."

One Million Consumptives in the
United States.

"Then you consider this a serious
menace?" was asked. "In my opinion
it is, though I hasten to add it is dis-
tinctly one against which the people
can guard. So far as one can estimate
there are at present about one million
cases of tuberculosis in the United
States. There is unfortunately no
complete census available to show ex-
actly the number of tuberculous per-
sons in each state despite the fact that
most of the states have made the dis-
ease reportable. In New York city,
where reporting has been in force for
many years, over 35,000 cases of tu-
berculosis are registered with the De-
partment of Health. Those familiar
with the situation believe that the ad-
dition of unrecognized and unreported
cases would make the number nearer
50,000. The very careful health sur-
vey conducted during the past two
years in Framingham, Mass., revealed
200 cases of tuberculosis in a popu-
lation of approximately 15,000. If these
proportions hold true for the United
States as a whole they would indicate
that about one in every hundred per-
sons is tuberculous. Each of these
constitutes a source of danger to be
guarded against."

What to Do.

In his statement to the public Sur-
geon General Blue points out how
those who have had influenza should
protect themselves against tubercu-
losis. "All who have recovered from in-
fluenza," says the Surgeon General,
"should have their lungs carefully ex-
amined by a competent physician. In
fact, it is desirable to have several ex-
aminations made a month apart. Such
examinations cannot be made through-
out the clothing nor can they be carried
out in two or three minutes. If the
lungs are found to be free from tuber-
culosis every effort should be made to
keep them so. This can be done by
right living, good food and plenty of
fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned espe-
cially against certain danger signs,
such as "cough" and "colds which
hang on."
These, he explained, were often the
beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do
not get well promptly, if your cold
seems to hang on or your health and
strength decline, remember that these
are often the early signs of tubercu-
losis. Place yourself at once under the
care of a competent physician. Tuber-
culosis is curable in the early stages.
Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tuber-
culosis.

"Above all do not trust in the mis-
leading statements of unscrupulous
patent medicine makers. There is no
specific medicine for the cure of tuber-
culosis. The money spent on such
medicines is thrown away. It should
be spent instead for good food and de-
cent living."

Takes Will Power.

(Good) intentions can wind the alarm
clock, but it takes will power to get
out of bed in the morning.—Toledo
Blade.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE

We value....
your Good Will

That we have been so fortunate as to com-
mand the confidence and good will of the peo-
ple of this community is a matter of pride to
us. That we have had your cordial support
and patronage is also a matter for self-congratulation.

For it we wish herewith to tender our
sincere thanks, and to wish for one and all
continued prosperity and happiness.

Hoping that our relations may ever re-
main both pleasant and profitable to each of
us, we beg to remain,

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS

The tact with which President Wil-
son has received the ovations accord-
ed him in France has created a most
favorable impression abroad and at
home. Still more pleasing is it to
record the fact that he has gone to
Europe with a much more open mind
than many had feared was the case.

Though standing firmly on his four-
teen points, he is open to conviction as
to the best means of applying his
ideas. In brief, he went across with
no set program for the adjustment
of the many problems that must arise,
and he is devoting himself whole-
heartedly to learning the views of the
representatives of the other nations.

On some of the greatest questions to
be determined, the organization of a
league of nations, the indemnity to be
assessed against Germany and the dis-
position of the surrendered German
war fleet, it appears the American and
British delegates will be in full ac-
cord, and there is reason to believe
the French representatives will be sat-
isfied in these matters. Furthermore,
Mr. Wilson, it is asserted in Paris, in-
sists that in formulating the peace
treaty no one nation shall be allowed
to assume the role of master, dictating
to the others their line of conduct.

The president has not changed his
views as to the foundation of a league
of nations, and those, in general, meet
with the approval of the British and
French. The French Society for a
League of Nations, of which Senator
Bourgeois is president, already has
drafted a complete plan for the consti-
tution of such a league and submitted
it to Premier Clemenceau. This so-
ciety is not of recent formation. Its
delegates will confer with members of
similar organizations in the other al-
lied countries and probably the result
of their deliberations will be sub-
mitted to the peace conference. One of
President Wilson's demands concern-
ing such a league, namely, that its or-
ganization shall be a part of the peace
treaty, will meet with opposition in
America, if not at the conference.
Some Republican senators are against

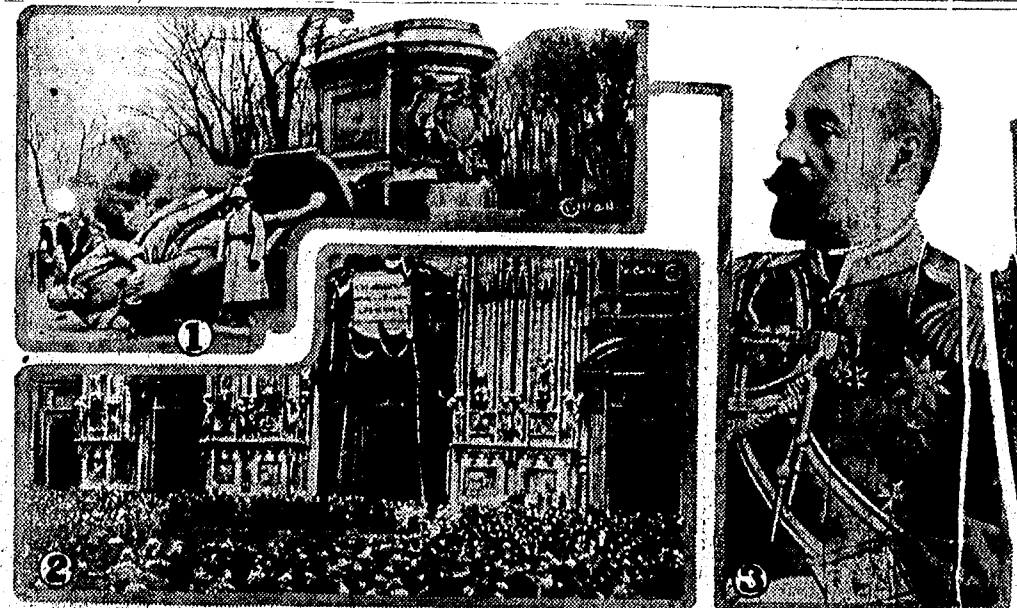
what they think would be unwise
haste in committing this nation to
such alliance and urge that the forma-
tion of the league should be delayed
and made the subject of a separate
treaty, if adopted at all. Senator
Knox started the debate by proposing
a resolution putting the senate on re-
cord as favoring the postponement of
both the league of nations and the
freedom of the seas questions until
after the settlement of the immediate
issues of the war.

Mr. Taft, who for long has been pro-
moting the League to Enforce Peace,
is combating this Republican opposi-
tion, and it is said, has warned the
Republican senators that their course
may largely help the Democrats to
win the next presidential election.

As for the matter of indemnity,
President Wilson has let it be known
that he is as determined as any man
that Germany shall pay for the devas-
tation she has wrought, and doubtless
his visit to the regions the Huns rav-
aged will not lessen this determina-
tion. But, so far as is known, he does
not contemplate the exacting of puni-
tive damages from Germany. The en-
tente allies have a very clear idea of
what should be demanded of the Ger-
mans in the way of payment, for they
have been the actual sufferers, and it
is likely their views, when they reach
full agreement, will prevail in the
main.

America's delegates to the peace
conference, it is declared, have agreed
to recommend the destruction of the
surrendered enemy warships, in or-
der to avoid any disputes as to
their distribution. In this they are
supported by the British who,
through Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of
the admiralty, already had acquiesced
in the plan. The smaller nations prob-
ably will protest against this plan, for
they had counted on building up their
navies with some of the Hun vessels.

That vague proposition, the "free-
dom of the seas," is becoming a trifle
less vague, and the chances that it
will cause any serious dispute between
the Americans and the British at the
conference table are growing daily
more remote. It is understood that
Mr. Wilson has assured, or will assure
(Continued on last page.)



1—Statue of Wilhelm I, grandfather of the Kaiser, overthrown in Metz after the French occupied that city.
2—Blazing of Te Deum in front of the Milan cathedral in honor of the defeat of the central powers.
3—General Trepoff, former premier of Russia, at the head of a movement to put Grand Duke Cyril on the throne.

NOTICE TO ALL SOLDIERS AND
SAILORS.

Upon your return home as dis-
charged or on furlough you are ear-
nestly requested to register at the of-
fice of the county clerk. This regis-
tration is for the purpose of compil-
ing the Military record of all men in
the service from Crawford County.

This is upon request of the Govern-
ment of this state and will contain the
personal, military and family record
of all men from this state. All per-
sons having relatives in the service
are also urged to co-operate and fur-
nish such data as may be required that
a full and complete compilation may
be made that no man who has served
his country in this war may be om-
itted or in any way be denied the honor
due him.

Melvin A. Bates,
Director for Crawford County.

Takes Will Power.
(Good) intentions can wind the alarm
clock, but it takes will power to get
out of bed in the morning.—Toledo
Blade.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE

NOTICE TO . . .

Car Owners

OUR FINE NEW GARAGE IS NOW
READY FOR STORAGE SERVICE.

We have plenty of room for everybody;
the rooms are warm and your property
will have proper protection at all times.

Rates for Storage

\$5.00 per month with Battery service.

\$4.00 per month without Battery service.

Ford Cars--\$4.00 per month with Battery

service; \$3.00 without Battery service.

At the above rates it will be cheaper to
store your cars than to leave them in
your own garage--the protection and
saving on your tires will pay the cost of
storage.

GEORGE BURKE Ford Sale and Service.

The "Newest" New Year of Frances Elizabeth Lanyon

"B" EING alone over Christmas isn't so bad, but a whole week after that, too! I'm lonely now; what will it be for ten days, for Mary won't be home until New Year's day?"

For the first time during twenty years of married life Robert Adams' helpmeet had taken a vacation, or rather had gone on a visit to an invalid sister, and her husband had begun to miss her woe-folly. So smoothly had life gone, so many burdens had Mary lifted from his shoulders in her patient, plodding way, that he missed her guiding, helpful presence dreadfully. She had left everything in trim order. The house was neat as a pin, everything provided for comfort to his hand, but the loneliness of the intense solitude was beginning to get on his nerves.

"I reckon I never knew her value till just now," he muttered. "She shames me with the contrast between the inside neatness and the outside disorder, and as he glanced from the window he had to confess that he was a careless, slovenly man. The front fence had two out of every five pickets broken or missing. The barn was an antiquated ruin. The porch wobbled and the clapboards of the house were bent and storm-blistered for the lack of paint.

He glanced into a mirror as he passed it, his neglected beard tousled and awry. He looked down at the grimed and threadbare suit he wore and flushed. He had just come from the sleeping room upstairs, and rummaging a bureau for some papers, had happened across a store-away memento cherished by Mary, a photograph of himself in his early courtship days. It showed a neatly dressed, arrow-straight young man, scarcely comparing with the careless, shabby-looking individual he presented now.

The front gate gave out a rasping sound. It did not click, for one shattered hinge alone supported it. The crack-toed house bell issued a hollow, growling sound, and Robert went to the door to greet his brother-in-law, local real estate agent, who held the bell knob in his hand, as it had come loose, trailing half a foot of rusted wire with it.

"I nearly broke my neck stumbling over that sidewalk of yours," he observed. "Not much like Mary's domain here, eh?" and he bestowed an approving look around the neat, clean little sitting room. "I say, Robert, I had a bid today on some of your property here."

"That's good," responded Robert, pricking up his ears, ever keen for business.

"The town's growing and getting crowded, and a client is thinking of buying some street frontage and building a half dozen bungalows as a speculation. I wondered if your vacant corner beyond here mightn't suit him. What are you asking for it an acre?"

"An acre?" fairly shouted Robert. "Humph! that's cool! Why, the land is fully a quarter of a mile nearer town than the new subdivision of Jen Lane. He charges lot prices, and so shall I."

The brother-in-law hunched his shoulders and looked dubious. "See here, Robert," he said. "I'm going to be plain with you. I've brought half a dozen customers here who want to build, and lost all of them. The location isn't so bad; it's a direct street and the widest in town, but the minute they see those rickety sheds facing the street, and the house here, lopsided, paint all flaked off and the lot littered

with the golden chances slip by unheeded all these years."

Robert Adams did not resent the straightforward talk of his visitor. He was just in a frame of mind where the suggestions implanted might take root.

He nodded a thoughtful assent to his relative and sat down alone to cogitate. The postman appeared with a letter from Mary and a small bundle. The former expressed the delight her long-anticipated visit had brought to her people. The package, opened, revealed Mary's Christmas gift to him—half a dozen handkerchiefs and two neckties. All of them bore initials or some ornamental needlework, and his face softened as he realized how many plodding hours his wife had devoted to the task to give him pleasure. Then he smiled grimly. As he fixed his eyes on a framed portrait of his helpmeet his eyes grew tender. Then they took to their depths a dreamy tinge. Before his mental vision passed a series of pictures born of the vivid suggestions of the day.

"Why, not?" he cried abruptly, coming briskly to his feet. "January first is a good time to begin!"

Robert Adams visited a carpenter shop, the town paint store and other places early the next morning. He went to the hardware store and examined the latest in house trimmings. He spent two hours going over wallpaper stock. He asked each artisan he consulted one uniform question: "Can you get the work all finished by New Year's eve?"

He amazed the village tailor by ordering his first suit in five years. He was a profitable customer for the barber, who not only worked in a shave and a hair trim, but a shampoo and half a dozen special unguents.

The renovated husband of Mary Adams dallied long at the mirror ere he went out and took Dobbin out of the stable. The train was due at ten o'clock, but it was New Year's eve, travel was heavy and all trains delayed, and it was well on toward midnight when he craned his neck from the sleigh and eagerly watched the passengers alight.

An utterance of disappointment escaped his lips as passenger after passenger left the platform. Then he stared fixedly at a feminine form arrayed in a neat velvet hat and a pretty plush coat. She had turned her face toward the station light.

"Mary!" he cried, but unbelievably, as he viewed her strange attire.

"Oh, Robert!" she replied, and hastened eagerly toward him, but halted with a quick shock. Old Dobbin looked ten years younger than when she had last seen him. The sleigh glis-

tened like a newly-burnished chariot. And Robert—she feasted her eyes on this apparent subject of the fountain of youth.

"I—I didn't know you," she stammered.

"Nor I you," said Robert—"all dolled up in new togs."

"Oh, Uncle Ephraim made sister and me a famous Christmas present and insisted on seeing it spent on our own selves," explained Mary.

"I've invested a little in the same line myself," ventured Robert, with a spice of pride. "Get in, Mary. Yes, new robes. Don't think me reckless—I did it all for you."

Again—"Oh, Robert!" in rapt tones, as they came in sight of home, looming up like a mansion in a new robe of white trimmed with dark green. "Wait till you see the rooms—new pa-



Stared Fixedly at a Feminine Form.

pered from top to bottom," and Mary was in a daze as she was ushered into the house. Then she put her arms around his neck and kissed him.

"What does this wonderful magic mean?" she fluttered.

"It means—hark! there go the bells, chiming out the old year. It means Happy New Year!" she placed his arm about her waist—"the newest New Year of our lives, for we are going to begin to enjoy the best the world can give all over again!"

Just you save your strength and overhead expense, by making up some rubber stamps for ten or twenty pence. Just save the stamps this evening, and file them all away. You'll need them in a year from now, another New Year's day!

TAKE TIME TO LIVE RIGHT.

The season for good resolutions is approaching. Thousands are resolving to begin the New Year by commencing some effort at self-improvement.

Most people suffer from poor health because they say "they haven't time to take care of themselves."

The business man knows he needs exercise, but denies himself because he hasn't time.

Most people run their lives in such a slipshod fashion that they haven't time to eat properly, to think properly, and to rest properly.

And the result is that they die ahead of time because they haven't had time to live properly.

Fads of the Famous.

Dickens was fond of wearing gaudy jewelry, and the clanking of his numerous gold chains announced his coming while he was yet some great distance away. Longfellow had a weakness for flowered waistcoats, and he possessed many of gorgeous pattern and color, whilst Bacon was very fond of fine clothes, and spent much of his leisure in devising new costumes for court occasions.

Donatien spent a great part of his leisure in catching flies and piercing them through with a needle. Queen Elizabeth was very profane, and when angry would kick and cuff her maids. Queen Victoria shared the common superstition about salt. She would reprimand any guest who was unfortunate enough to spill it, and throughout the remainder of the meal she would be disturbed and in ill-humor.

Wide Territory.

"Ever dream you were rich?" "Once."

"What was the nature of your dream?"

"I thought the Russian people had been converted to the use of safety razors and I had the only agency between Archangel and Vladivostok."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Too Much Aloofness.

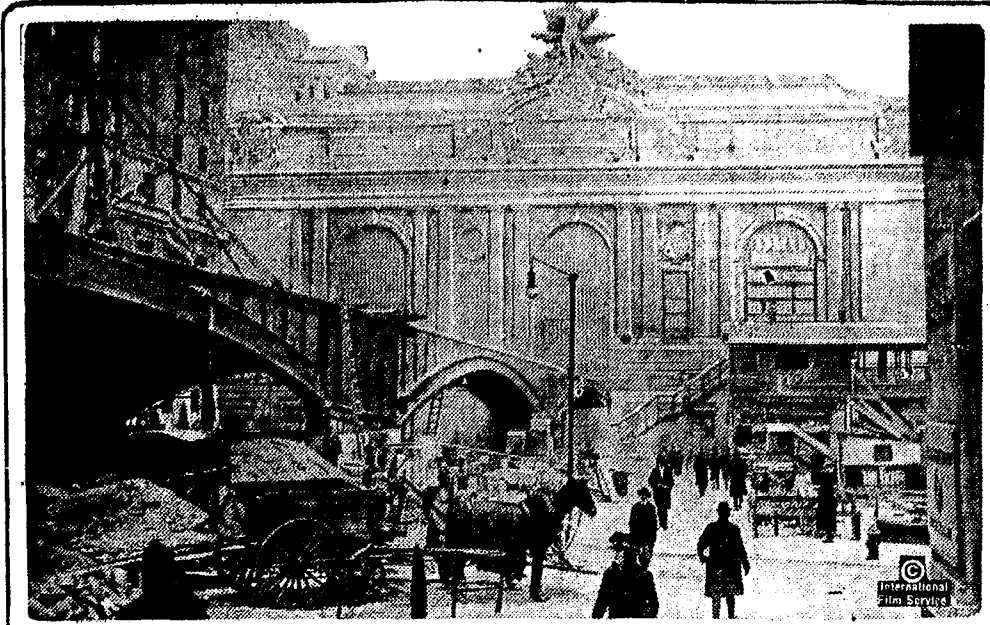
"I suppose you will retire to private life."

"Yes. I want to get back where I can sit things up and cut a figure among the home folks. I am tired of the obscurity of a public career."



Well, Angel of the Record Book, turn over one more leaf, and jot down my resolutions. I shall try to make them brief. But, come to think about it, what will all the angels say when they see my resolutions, same as every New Year's day? I suspect they'll say: "That duffer has dragged out the same old set, and he'll smash 'em all by Monday, or by Tuesday night, I'll bet! I wish we angels had a harp for each and every time he has made that resolution to quit writing silly rhyme." Poor Angel of the Record Book! You've got a man-sized job, writing down the resolutions for the New Year's morning mob! I would sug-

SQUARE IN NEW YORK NAMED FOR PERSHING



"Pershing square," New York city, so renamed in honor of our commander in France. The square faces the Grand Central terminal. The photograph shows the new runway into the terminal, which is now nearing completion.

U. S. MARINETTES IN DRILL FORMATION



The 200 marinettes of the United States marine corps who are stationed in Washington have perfected their drill so that their appearance either singly or in drill formation excites the admiration of visitors to the capital. They are regularly enrolled in the corps as reserves, and though they are assigned to clerical duty they are under the same discipline as men. They wear practically the same kind of uniform, but for their skirts, and even do police duty. This picture shows them in drill formation back of the White House.

PAPER SUBSTITUTES SHOWN LEVIATHAN BRINGS 8,500 YANKS BACK HOME



The extent to which paper has been used in Europe during the war to replace various textiles is shown in an exhibition at the office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the customhouse, New York city. There are samples of camouflage material, and of machine-gun belting, also paper textile carpets comprising different patterns which have the general appearance of matting.

Her Hope of Relief.

Her second husband had been buried during the afternoon, and as the dewy shades of evening were gathering over the landscape she sat by the open window waiting and watching the shadows deepen into night.

"What are you watching?" asked a sympathetic neighbor. "I am waiting," said the weeping widow, "for the cats to begin fighting in the back yard. This thing of going to sleep without a quarrel is so new, so unusual, it is too hard to bear. Leave me alone with my grief to gaze on the ever-changing wonders of the starlit skies, and when the cats begin I'll doze off gently."

Thoroughly Satisfied.

He came from Texas and was one of a party invited to swim in the sea from one of the Long Island beaches last summer. He sat in a rocking chair the picture of comfort, but seemed reluctant to shift into a bathing suit.

"Why don't you go in with the rest?" asked the host.

"Well, to tell the honest truth," answered Mr. Texas soldier, "I haven't sat in a rocking chair in six months, and if you don't mind I reckon I'll stay right here and rock."

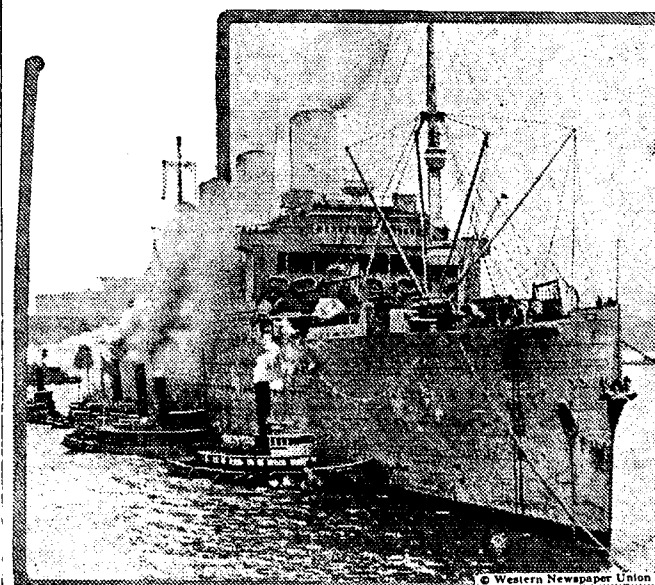
And he did.

TRADE BRIEFS

Consul General Egan E. Young reports from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that this year's hay crop of the province will be about 25 per cent below the average yield.

Bronchitis is the most fatal disease in America; next comes consumption and then heart disease, pneumonia and scarlatina.

A patent covers a combined pick and shovel, so mounted that the same handle serves for both.



The Leviathan being towed to her dock by tugs, after her first voyage since the signing of the armistice. The Leviathan brought back 8,500 soldiers, sailors and civilians, most prominent among them being Lord Deedes and Maj. Gen. George A. Barnett, chief of the United States Marines, and wife.

CITIZENS OF DAMASCUS GET THE NEWS



Great excitement among the people of Damascus when the Palestine News telling of the surrender of the Germans was distributed.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

COLUMBUS A GENUINE SCOUT

Columbus was a sea scout. Without having taken the scout oath, he nevertheless observed all the twelve points of the scout law.

He was trustworthy. Queen Isabella started him for America and he arrived.

He was loyal. He offered his services first to his own country. When refused, he gave himself and his big idea to Spain and was true to her.

Helpful, he did one of the greatest good turns in history by opening the eyes of Queen Isabella to possibilities which she had never dreamed of.

Friendly, he treated the people of the new world generously.

Courteous, he impressed them with his courtly manners.

Kind, he checked the ruder impulses of his rough sailors and insisted upon fair play for all.

He was obedient. The orders of the Spanish sovereigns were obeyed.

Only cheerfulness of the highest order could have held his men through their days of superstitious dread and nights of terror.

Thrift prompted him to suggest that the discovery of the new world would mean untold wealth to Spain.

Without bravery he could never have faced a journey which, in the thinking of his time, led straight into the yawning jaws of frightful monsters.

He must have been clean. An abused body and mind would never have survived a week of his terrific strain.

Reverent, he thought out and carried out his voyage of discovery for the express purpose of carrying the Christian religion to souls who knew it not.

SCOUTS REPLANT WALNUT.

The replanting of black walnut trees, which are threatened with extermination as a result of their use for war purposes, is being urged.

According to the United States forest service the shortage of black walnut trees is not due alone to the demands of our own army. The Germans themselves stripped the American black walnut belt 20 years ago, when shipload after shipload of walnut lumber, which had been collected by German agents, was transported to Germany for military purposes. Their forehandedness in acquiring large stocks of black walnut timber this way undoubtedly meant that they used American black walnut against American troops.

President Wilson called upon the boy scouts to seek out individual trees for use in the manufacture of airplane propellers and gun stocks. The forest service, in giving the total figures as submitted to the ordinance department, says that the scouts have reported over 10,000,000 board feet, or almost 6,000 carloads of black walnut.

SCOUTS AGAINST NICKNAMES.

"So long as the foreign-born person feels that we do not respect him, he does not want to join America, learn English and become a citizen," says Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the United States bureau of education. "The bureau believes that the boy scouts, who have pledged themselves to be helpful, friendly, courteous and kind, will be glad to adopt this code: 'My purpose shall be to discourage in the native-born the love for titles, to help every immigrant to forget his hyphen and be proud of the name American, and to stamp out the use of such nicknames as words of derision of the foreign born.'"

"We pledge our service never to use, and to discourage everywhere, the use of such words as Dago, Dutchy, Froggy, Ginky, Greaser, Henry, Horat, Hunky, Kike, Mick, Paddy, Sheeny, Spaghetti, Wop, as applied to any foreign-born resident in the United States of America."

FARRE TO FLY FOR SCOUTS.

Lieut. Henri Farre, France's famous aviator, has endeared himself to all scouts by his friendliness whenever he meets any of them. He is in this country on a mission for the French government.

At Atlantic City he presented a war service emblem awarded by the treasury department to Rodney Fitzsimmons, a first-class scout in Troop No. 15, who sold 43 bonds with a total of \$23,000.

Lieutenant Farre promised to fly under scout auspices from Atlantic City to Philadelphia.

MAY START THE WOLF CUBS.

The Boy Scouts of America have taken over the rights to control the copyright privileges of the Wolf Cub literature in this country, and with the approval of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a small edition of this handbook has been printed in order that the scheme might be carefully studied in accordance with Sir Robert Baden-Powell's recommendation.

The Wolf Cub program is for developing the organization of boys between the ages of nine and twelve.

WOUNDED FO' SCOUT LEADERS.

Registrations in the Boy Scouts of America are increasing, and the membership is growing beyond the ability of the organization to find men as scoutmasters.

A plan is being developed for the training of wounded and sick officers and soldiers in scoutcraft and scout leadership.

A start will be made with a group of seven hundred men who are now at a convalescent camp.



His Face Softened.

up with old wagon wheels and other rubbish, they shake their heads. You're behind the times—worse than that, you're delight in playing the 'don't-care old hayseed,' who doesn't appeal to an up-to-date neighbor. I should think, with Mary, the thrifty Mary, always neat as a pin and living in this old wreck when she could grace a palace, you would turn over a new leaf. By the way, the good time to start it will soon be here—January 1. Think it over. It means happiness for Mary, who deserves it, and profit for you, who have

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$1.50
 Six Months75
 Three Months40
 Outside of Crawford county and
 Roscommon, per year 2.00

Entered as second-class matter at
 the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under
 the act of Congress of March 3, 1879

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Nice, France,
 Nov. 24, 1918.

Dear Dad—

Today being Dad's day, I am sending you a Christmas present. For a while I thought I might be the Christmas present, but now that is out of the question. If I could be in Nice for Christmas, I would ask for no finer present, except of course to be at home.

This place without a doubt is the finest place in the world, and is the play ground of the world. Nice you know is right on the Mediterranean Sea just a short way from Monte Carlo. Here are the most beautiful hotels and cafes I ever saw. We are stopping at the Messena Hotel. It is not the most beautiful, but the best we can afford and it is a very nice place.

I am now in the casino the place taken over by the Y. M. C. A. It is out on a pier reaching out over the sea. From where I am writing I can look out over the blue sea and see numerous small sail boats. There is a large dance hall with a wonderful floor. I was just in there dancing. There is a theatre in here and a large billiard parlor. We are all going in and play a game of billiards when I finish my letter.

Tomorrow we are planning on going over to Monte Carlo. We are not allowed to gamble tho, so I won't be wiring for money or jumping in the sea.

In the front of the casino there is a wonderful promenade on either side which are long rows of palm trees. It is a wonderful walk, everybody in the city being there in the afternoons. It is a great place to see beautiful women of all nationalities, mostly French however. There are a great many American bars in town. You can get anything you want to drink from a beer to a Bronx cocktail.

I think I'll come back here on my honeymoon. It certainly would be the ideal place to spend a honeymoon.

Tonight we are going to play a little at the "Y." I would like to get a job playing here for a year or so. That would be my idea of a wonderful time.

Well, Dad I must be going to eat, so I must close.

From your son,
 Will.

(Will J. Lauder.)

Revigny, France.
 Nov. 27, 1918.

Mrs. Lizia Lafave,
 Grayling, Mich.,
 Dear Grandma—

It is with great pleasure that I answer your most kind and welcome letter, which I received today, and I was more than pleased to hear that you were all well, as this letter leaves me at present.

Well, Grandma we are having pretty bad weather here now, but I guess it is the same all over in the fall of the year, but we have it better now. When it rains we are in barracks; we don't have to sleep outside anymore. Well, Grandma I am glad to know that you had such a nice visit and such a long one, and I suppose you saw everybody you knew; and now the next one you will see is me and I don't think it will be very long before I will be there. I was going to send you some money for my farm but I am thinking that we are going back and I thought I would wait and bring it myself, but I don't know when I do get back I have to celebrate a little.

I suppose Phil is home by this time and lots of other soldiers. I got that letter you sent me that Phil wrote, and it seems funny that he didn't get any mail from me because I wrote him often, but didn't get any answer. I don't know but I think there must have been something wrong with the mail here, because I haven't got a letter for about six weeks until today.

Well, I will tell you about a few of the fronts that we have been on. We had some hard battles; the first was

Tool, then we were on the Alsace front. That was a tough war. From there we went to Reims. That was the start of open war and hard fighting. From there we went to Chateau-Thierry, and gave them a good lesson. There for about seven weeks, and then we moved to Verdun, that was our last front. It was the hardest fighting we ever had, and that's where we made them quit. One day we brought down seven planes that were right around where we were, and we fought with the best soldiers that Germany ever put up, and we sure did fix them.

Today is Thanksgiving Grandma, and I sure would like to be with you for dinner. I suppose you will have lots of good things, but I guess we will have the same when I get there.

Well, I don't know of anything more to say I guess I will have to close for this time. So good bye-bye. Answer soon as you can. Hoping to see you all soon.

From your Grandson,
 Corp. Daniel Kavanaugh,
 Battery F, 119th Field Art.,
 American Expeditionary Forces.

France, November 14, 1918.

Dearest Mother and all—
 Once again I am out of a hospital and on my way back to the company. I am not just as well as I might be, but convinced the doctors that I should go back. I left the hospital yesterday and expect to arrive in Paris sometime tomorrow morning.

After twenty-four hours in the Capitol I will journey on and rejoin my organization. My first Sergeant was in the same hospital with me. He had a flesh wound in the leg caused by a shrapnel bullet received the day after I was evacuated.

France was one large place of joy the day the armistice was signed; celebrations were the order in every little hamlet and Paris went crazy. All conventionalities were gone and discretion was thrown to the winds.

It is beginning to get colder. And nearly all the warm sure were like nearly all places suggest a coal stove or at least a fire place of the first order.

Well Mother dear the controlling powers of the universe saw fit to permit me to come thru alive and unharmed. Your prayers in that respect have been answered. My prayer is that I may soon hug all of you. It is nearly two years since I have been home and the time has been long and full of care.

I expect to find a large number of letters awaiting me when I return to the company also a great deal of work, which has been piling up waiting for some one to take care of it. So I expect to be a real busy young man upon my return.

Write me real often and send me the home paper. News even when old is interesting especially in a small French village.

The last city I was in has been the nearest like an American city I have yet seen. It is really modern.

Drop me a line and tell me the news. I hope you all have a pleasant and joyful Thanksgiving.

Love, your Son and Brother,
 Hardin.

Capt. Hardin Sweeney,
 9th M. G. Bn. A. P. O. 740,
 American Expeditionary Forces.

France, November 16, 1918.

Dear Mother Sweeney—

Your letter received this morning and believe me I was glad to hear from you, also too that you are all well but was sorry to hear that you had burnt your foot and sincerely hope that it is well by now so that you are able to get around.

Maybe I wasn't surprised to hear that Margarette was married, and you will extend my heartiest congratulations. "That the newlyweds will live long through happiness and prosperity." I am still awaiting a letter from her.

You ask me in your letter where my father is. He has been working for Uncle Sam at Fort Sill Oklahoma, for the past two years. He and I were soldiering together, and he was there with me. He is a civilian employer in the Quartermaster Corps. Thank you mother for all the good things you offer me and you can be assured that they would be greatly appreciated if received but I'm afraid that they will not allow you to send them. I also want to thank you for sending Hardin's address; will write him in the morning.

Am enclosing the measurement of my finger as requested.

Well I suppose this war will soon be over and we can return to the good old U. S. A. I hope that Hardin and

Italy's Efforts in the World War



By DR. FELICE FERRERO,
 Director Italian Bureau of Public
 Information.

The blood and treasure of Italy were freely spent in the successful effort to put Austria-Hungary out of the war. While Italy's efforts were not confined to the Austrian front, her contribution to allied success was greater here than in the other places where her troops fought the battle for civilization.

Her financial and industrial efforts have been equal to her military effort, and in all these directions Italy has not lagged behind her allies. That the nature and extent of these efforts may be better understood by the American public, I wish to review them briefly.

In considering Italy's military contributions, let me emphasize the fact that her soldiers have not confined their fighting to their own soil. Like those of her allies, they have gone far afield. They contributed largely to the glorious victory on the Balkan front. A large contingent in France first gave powerful aid in the defense of Rheims, then took part in the advance of the allied forces.

Italy had 5,500,000 Under Arms.

Since the beginning of the war Italy has called to the colors little less than 5,500,000 men and has suffered a loss of almost 1,500,000 of them. Of that loss nearly 350,000 died in battle, and 1,000,000 from disease. Over 550,000 are totally incapacitated, either by blindness, loss of limb or tuberculosis. At the present moment the strength of the Italian army is 4,025,000, including the class of men born in 1900, who have been called to the colors recently. It may be said, then, that the nation's man-power has suffered a permanent loss of nearly a million.

But, serious as is this loss, Italy has inflicted an even greater punishment upon the foe. In Austrian prisoners alone she has taken approximately a million. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is, of course, unknown to us, but even the most conservative estimates make it far greater than ours. In the June offensive on the Piave alone over 200,000 Austrian dead were left on the field.

Fighting Under Extreme Difficulties.

Aside from their achievements in other theatres of the war, Italy's soldiers have fought through fifteen furious offensives on the Isonzo and the Piave, inflicting terrible losses on the foe in each. These campaigns were carried on in mountainous regions and under rigorous weather conditions that taxed to the utmost the genius of the military engineers and the endurance of the troops. The foe, when hostilities opened, were entrenched in carefully prepared and seemingly impregnable positions, backed by a network of military roads and railroads. On the Italian side were deep gorges, unscalable cliffs, almost impassable glaciers, passes filled with snow and commanded by Austrian guns. There were no suitable roads or bridges. The mounting of these difficulties has challenged the admiration of the engineering world.

Over 2,500 miles of roads have been constructed on the mountains of Italy and of Albania, and 1,000 miles of aerial cable railroads (Teleferiche) have been built to carry food, ammunition and guns over deep ravines.

Economic Difficulties.

The magnitude of this military effort can be fully appreciated only when one takes into consideration the economic structure of the nation and the nature and number of its population. One must remember that out of 38,000,000 inhabitants in Italy at the beginning of the war only 17,008,000 were male.

I will be able to arrange a family reunion on our return. Won't that be fine?

Well mother Sweeney I have written about all I know. I will close and write again in a couple of days.

Best regards to all even Dad Sweeney, Trial Lal
 With Love and best wishes,
 Ray.

Ray Johnson,
 M. Sgt. Q. M. C.
 A. P. O. 704,
 American Expeditionary Forces.

This seeming disproportion is caused by emigration, which was largely composed of male adults. Out of those 17,000,000 only 9,000,000 were adults economically productive. Consequently the subtraction of the mobilized forces has had an acute reaction on the economic life of the nation. It is estimated that on an average only 100 adults remained in each town or village to provide in each case for some 320 children below the age of fifteen.

Furthermore, the traditions of Italian family life render the work of their women an economic factor of less importance than in some other countries, though it has been utilized to the utmost and is becoming more available as old traditions give way to war's necessity.

No Troops From Colonies.
 Italy got no help from colonial contingents. On the contrary, the scarcity of native troops in Italy's colonies compelled the government to reinforce them with troops from the mother country. Nor has help come to Italy through the co-operation of workmen of neutral or allied countries. Italy, on the other hand, sent a large contingent of skilled workmen to France, thus allowing her to release valued elements for war. Furthermore, nearly 500,000 of our male adults residing in America gave to this great nation direct contribution to her economic and military efforts.

To meet their military obligations, therefore, the Italian people have been compelled to cut into the most urgent needs of agriculture and industry. Her continuous lack of labor has made the task of feeding the army and providing it with munitions a most difficult one.

Difficult to Obtain Goods.

The very act of entering the war cut off from one of the sources of supply of manufactured products. It is not necessary here to enlarge upon the well known fact that Italian markets were largely under the domination of Germany and Austria.

Mr. Francis H. Slison, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in a recent article on the economic situation of Italy points out that while Germany before the war dominated the foreign trade of Italy so far as manufactures were concerned, that country was one of the best customers of the United States in raw materials and foodstuffs. That writer also points out that it was the adjustment of her industrial and commercial life to the burdensome new conditions that has created an entirely new economic fabric in Italy.

"Italy's devotion of her resources to war purposes has been complete," says Mr. Slison. "Her pre-eminence in the production of certain articles of commerce marked her as the chief source of supply for similar products of a warlike nature. Her ordinary production of automobiles, aeroplanes, turbines and heavy oil engines has merely been intensified and modified in the direction of such a standardization as would permit quantity production."

Financially Italy also has responded to the demands of war with an openhandedness that has surprised even herself. From the first of August, 1914, to the end of 1917 the total expenditures of the state were \$8,895,800,000. Calculating on the basis of a monthly average expenditure for the war of \$240,000,000, the total cost of the war to Italy would be more than \$12,000,000,000.

The first national loan yielded about \$200,000,000, and it seemed a great struggle, but the one in October, 1917, yielded about \$1,300,000,000.

Sunshine in October.

There is no season when such pleasant and sunny spots may be lighted, and produce so pleasant an effect on the feelings, as now, in October. The sunshine is peculiarly genial; and in sheltered places on the side of a bank, or of a barn or house, one becomes acquainted and friendly with the sunshine. It seems to be of a kind and kindly nature. And the green grass strewn with a few withered leaves looks the more green and beautiful for them.—Hawthorne.

HOW ROBBER LOST HIS NEARLY

Victim Reported Alleged Victim of Band-
 It-Robber Leger Was Induced to Pro-
 duce Stolen Jewelry.

A thrilling story of guns, masks and robbery, which had stirred a country neighborhood by its red-hot, melted into the make-believe of a yellow-back novel, once investigators were on the job, says the Indianapolis News. A talk between two persons, which is said to have occurred behind a farmer's barn, led to the recovery of loot in the form of jewelry and a confession from a boy, who reluctantly dragged from his trousers pocket the remains of a dollar bill.

Sheriff Coffin was called in by neighbors after the boy, whose name is purposely withheld, had communicated to persons with whom he lived that a very dark man, wearing a mask over his face, had visited his home while he was alone; that he had been threatened with a shotgun and, after rifling the house, had forced the boy to leave with him. About a mile from the house, the boy related, the stranger gave him 25 cents and told him to "keep his mouth shut." A duck and a Belgian hare also were taken, the boy declared.

When the sheriff arrived there was a consultation behind the barn, and when it had been concluded the boy dug the jewelry out of the ground, told his friends that he had sold some duck at a nearby grocery for some money; that the Belgian hare escaped while he was on his way to the grocery, and that the masked man was the creation of his own imagination.

"Give him another chance," the sheriff told the guardians of the wayward boy. "He won't do it again."

The boy nodded confirmation.

Old-Time Temperance Pledge.

An interesting relic of bygone days has come into the possession of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, in form of a minute book of the burgh of Salsburgh which reveals an instance of a burglar who decided to "take the pledge" not to touch drink, so long as he lived. The burglar, Thomas Kerr, gave as his bond "one pair of gray rus set breeks."

CATARH CANNOT BE CURED.

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it has supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Our Want Ads Bring Quick Results.

FEW ESCAPE.

There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough, or cold, and with the very best results.

FOR CROUP.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy" is splendid for croup," writes Mrs. Edw. Hassett, Frankfort, N. Y. "My children have been quickly relieved of attacks of this dreadful complaint by its use." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult.

MRS. ISLEY'S LETTER.

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good.

WE BUY OLD FAIRY TEETH.

We pay up to \$55.00 percent (higher or not) also highest prices for Diamonds, Crowns, Watches, Diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Platinums. Send new gram stream with a few withers leaves looks the more green and beautiful for them.—Hawthorne.

Mrs. Isley's Letter.

Dept. 1007, S. W. B. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-10-12.

1878

1918

The Pioneer Store

First Class Goods. Right Prices.

Always O. Motto.

Happy New Year to All

—and we invite you to do your trading at this store during 1919, and we assure you that every transaction will be to your satisfaction.

We are Headquarters for

Groceries and Provisions

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Shoes,

Flour, Feed,

Salling, Hanson Co.



YOUR COMPLEXION is muddy. You look haggard and yellow. Your eyes are losing their lustre. The trouble is with your liver. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will correct that. Then avoid meats, hot bread and hot cakes, take frequent baths and a long walk every day, and you will soon be as well and as beautiful as ever. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Chamberlain's Tablets

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No ad. taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

LOST—Bunch of keys on ring. Finder please return to Leo C Schram, or Avalanche office.

LOST—Woolen Horse Blanket, Monday noon Dec. 23, somewhere on Vine Street between Chestnut and Erie street. Phone 119-1 short and 1 long. Hugo Schrieber, Sr. Sigbee, Mich.

Wanted—A one horse sleigh. Any one having one to sell kindly inform William Lenartz, Grayling, Mich. 12-26-2.

TEMPER for SALE—Norway, spruce tamarack, etc., on following descriptions: S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 17, T. 28 N., R. 1 E.; E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 19, T. 28 N., R. 1 E.; N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼, Sec. 30, T. 28 N., R. 1 E. Address Box 22, Roscommon, Mich. 12-12-2

LOST—A 3-Cylinder tire pump and an auto jack, somewhere between the jail and the old McKay house, about Dec. 6th or 7th. Wm. Cody.

FOUND—Recently a tiny purse containing small sum of money. Owner may call for same at the Avalanche office.

WANTED—A housekeeper. \$ in family. Phone 1244. Alton Broth. 12-5-2

LOST—Ladies gold watch and chain, Nov. 13. Finder please leave at Avalanche office. Reward \$5.00.

LOST—Last Saturday morning a gold watch. Inside cover was inscribed, the following: "Belle Kinsane 1905." Finder kindly leave at Avalanche office.

NOTICE

To The Public.

Now is the time to have your Walls Patched up, and tinted or repaired for the cold weather.

We also refinish floors and interior Wood Work. Call up before it gets to late and make arrangements to have your work done, and get your prices.

CONRAD SORENSON
 Phone 611.

Try a Loaf of Hohler's Famous Bread

Received Fresh from
 Cheboygan daily.

FRANK LAMOTTE
 BURTON HOUSE

WE wish you heartily the season's greetings and assure you of our sincere appreciation of your good will and patronage.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. LEWIS,
Druggist

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

Leon LaMotte is home for the holidays.
Mrs. O. W. Hanson spent the latter part of the week in Saginaw.
Frank Tetu entertained Harry Sauve of Bay City over Christmas.
Axel Peterson left Monday for Bay City to spend Christmas with friends.
Miss Mary Olson of Dewar spent Saturday at the Charles Adams home.
Mrs. J. H. McConne has returned from Chicago, after an extended visit.
Samuel Joseph of Detroit visited his father Hyman Joseph over Christmas.
Miss Edna Brown came home from Saginaw Tuesday to visit over Christmas.
Tracy Nelson left for his home in Mancelona Tuesday to spend Christmas.
Mrs. Lena Pond is spending Christmas in Bay City with the A. L. Pond family.
Miss Elsie Jorgenson is home from Detroit visiting her parents, during Christmas.
Mrs. Ray Havens of Grand Rapids is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Johnson.
Donald Herrick is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herrick over Christmas.
Miss Maude Tetu is home for the holidays arriving Monday evening from Rose City.
Robert Papenfus of Detroit is visiting his family in Lovells, arriving Wednesday morning.
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Canfield are spending the holidays in Gladwin, guests of the latter's parents.



Distressing Eyesight Headaches

Medical investigation proves that 75 per cent of headaches are directly due to eye strain.
Eye strain can be relieved by correctly focused and fitted glasses.
If you have the headaches We have the glasses

C. J. HATHAWAY
Optometrist Phone 1273 Jeweler
Registered under Michigan Optometry Law by Examination

WE sincerely wish to thank our friends and customers for the patronage they have given us during the year 1918 that is about to close.

And for 1919 we wish you all prosperity and happiness, and assure our customers, that the Petersen Store will do every thing possible to make their grocery-buying pleasant and economical. Thank you.

H. PETERSEN
Phone 25 YOUR GROCER.

Charles Adams and family are spending the holidays in East Jordan.
Miss Matilda Cook is here from Saginaw coming to attend the funeral of her sister Johanne.
Charles McCullough arrived Tuesday evening from Detroit to spend Christmas in Grayling.
George Leonard was called here from Flint last week on account of the illness of his father.
Chris Hemmingson left for Detroit Saturday to visit his son Walter and family over Christmas.
Mr. and Mrs. Lorne J. Douglas are guests of the latter's mother Mrs. John C. Failing and family.
Stanley Insley is home from Detroit spending the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Insley.
Ray Amidon and family of Flint were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amidon Christmas.
John Brown is home from U. of M. and is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown.
Rev. and Mrs. Aaron Mitchell and son Allen of Saginaw are spending several days in Grayling, guests of friends.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wascott and children of Detroit are guests at the J. K. Hanson home, coming to spend Christmas.
Mr. and Mrs. Newell Underhill and Mrs. Rasmus Rasmussen were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Underhill at Lovells Christmas Day.
John Deckrow returned home Monday night from Bloomington, Ill., having received an honorable discharge from the Radio department of the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Macauley of Detroit were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cameron over Christmas.
Light house keeping rooms to rent, also two sleeping rooms. Inquire of Mrs. C. H. Hathaway, corner of Ionia St. and Peninsular Ave. 12-19-11.
Axel Petersen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Petersen, arrived Tuesday morning from Long Island to spend Christmas in Grayling. He is with the U. S. Marines.
Hymen Joseph returned Sunday morning from Mt. Clemens, where he has been taking treatment for rheumatism. He also spent a short time in Detroit with his son Sam Joseph.
Earle J. Hewitt of the U. S. Navy, now stationed at Great Lakes Training station, arrived Saturday evening to enjoy Christmas festivities with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hewitt.

The Michelson Memorial Church received Saturday as a Christmas present for the Children of Grayling a beautiful Cheney talking machine, from Miss Mary Jorgenson of Detroit.

Mrs. LaRue of Bay City is here caring for the Glenn Owens family, Miss Cecil LaRue of the A.R.C. having been called to duty in a hospital in Idaho. The latter left the latter part of the week.

Fr. J. J. Riess officiated at the funeral of a little five year old girl the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Murphy in Roscommon. The little girl was the first victim of influenza at that village.

Herbert Trudeau of the U. S. Navy is home to enjoy Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Trudeau. He has been at Rhode Island, but since peace has been declared was transferred to Great Lakes Training station.

Carl Nelson has charge of the Cameron Game Meat market, both Mr. Game and his meat cutter Phil Quigley, having contracted the influenza at the same time. Mr. Game, his wife and little son Junior are all ill with the disease.

Miss Hetty Balhoff is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Balhoff, coming to spend Christmas. Miss Balhoff who is a trained nurse is assisting in the Emergency hospital at Michelson Memorial church, which help is in such a great demand in Grayling at this time.

Benjamin Landsberg of Detroit was here for a short visit with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Max Landsberg this week. Since leaving Grayling Ben has taken onto himself a wife, the marriage taking place recently in Detroit.

Miss Helen Rau of West Branch is the other member of the contracting parties. He has the best wishes of many friends for a long and happy wedded life.

The following young men of the Student's Army Training Corps have arrived home for the holidays, many of whom have been honorably discharged: Frank Shannahan and Clare Cameron from M. A. C.; Arthur Karpus and Emerson Bates from U. of M. Shannahan, Cameron and Bates wear the uniform of a soldier, while Karpus has been in the Naval department.

The many friends of Miss Matilda Foley, who was a graduate of our High School, in the class of 1913 followed by teaching at Lovells and at Mio, when she entered the Normal, at Ypsilanti, and received her State Certificate last week, will be pleased to know that she is now engaged at Pontiac, as teacher of History. She has taken a special course in the U. of M., and received two credits and will continue that work until completed.

The Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, and the Grand Rapids News of that city have undertaken an enterprise—a plan to take moving pictures of all the friends and relatives of soldiers overseas, the film to be sent to Europe for display in the camps. They will be exhibited all over Europe. The news has arranged to take these pictures in the principal cities and localities in Western Michigan, and anyone who wishes to take part in this, the pictures will be taken in Potoskey, Michigan, Monday December 30th. For any further information inquire at the Bank of Grayling, or Avalanche office.

TO THANK YOU.
Christmas has come and gone, and we want to thank the public for their fine patronage during the past year, and extend to them greetings for a happy and prosperous New Year.

C. J. Hathaway.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED GRAYLING GIRL LAID TO REST.

Funeral Held From Home Monday Afternoon At 2:00 O'clock.

The remains of Miss Johanne Cook were brought home from Chicago last Friday morning and were taken to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook to await burial. Altho the young lady's death was not wholly unexpected, it came as a severe shock to her parents and many of her friends. About two years ago Miss Cook was taken ill and the illness was pronounced by physicians as enlargement and leakage of the heart, and since then the young lady has been in a weakened condition, and unable to be out among her many friends as she had always wanted to be.

At first she went to Ann Arbor for treatment and everything possible was done by her parents to bring her back to health. On November 27th she went to Chicago this time to take physical culture, but she was unable to withstand this treatment, and a couple of weeks previous to her death was taken with pleurisy and this with the heart trouble caused her to fail daily until her death. She was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Bobjerg in Chicago, the former who is an instructor in Physical culture.

Johanne Cook was born in Aarhus, Denmark, September 10, 1893. In 1899 she came to America with her parents, and located in Grayling. She attended the Grayling Schools, and while in High school left to accept a position as postal clerk in the local Postoffice. This was during Mr. Bates' administration, and her employer always spoke of her work in the highest terms. She was always cheerful, willing and very efficient in all she did.

It was necessary for her to give up her work in the Postoffice, which position she held for five years on account of ill health. She attended the Asland college in Grant, Michigan, for two terms and also taught for one term, at Grant. She was very fond of her home and had a very sunny disposition no matter how badly she felt and will be sadly missed in the family circle.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon at the home, Rev. Aaron Mitchell of Saginaw conducting the services. The choir from the Danish Lutheran church, of which Miss Johanne was a devoted member, rendered many beautiful hymns, the young lady's favorites. On account of the ban being put on all public gatherings, no church service could be held. But as the funeral cortege passed the Danish Lutheran church, the choir again sang a beautiful hymn and the remains were bore away to her final resting place.

The family have the sincerest sympathy of many friends in their loss.

SLINGERLAND-BOOTH.

Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock, Miss Irene V. Slingerland daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Slingerland and Mr. Samuel E. Booth were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents.

The home for the occasion was decorated in light blue and white and the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Theodore of Frederic took place under a large white bell. Just relatives and a few friends witnessed the ceremony.

After the knot was tied, a fine dinner was served to the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have already gone to housekeeping in their home on the South side, and have the best wishes of their friends.

TUBERCULOSIS FIGHTERS JOIN WITH RED CROSS

Fifteen hundred anti-tuberculosis associations in every state in the Union have set aside their ordinary work and are giving their time and attention during the next month to the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Instead of the usual sale of Red Cross Seals which has been conducted for the last ten years jointly by the National Tuberculosis Association and the American Red Cross, this coming year the tuberculosis movement will be supported by a direct appropriation of \$2,500,000 from the Red Cross, and in turn all of the machinery of the tuberculosis campaign will be turned into helping swell the membership of the American Red Cross in an effort to enroll every man and woman in the country.

In every state there is a well organized state organization, and under it there are strong local branches. These trained workers will co-operate with the Red Cross chapters in their community and will endeavor to organize their districts so that no one can escape solicitation. Universal membership in the Red Cross will be the aim.

WILL GIVE COMFORT KITS.

Because of limited room on the transports the Army has now barred comfort kits from the personal baggage of soldiers. However, since these have furnished such real comfort and pleasure to our boys, the American Red Cross is arranging for as large freight shipments of these as possible to be distributed through its Foreign Commission. For these have made universal appeal. One big burly soldier boy was as pleased as punch over some simple puzzle that had been slipped into the bag he drew.

Still another instance is told of a soldier boy who came from the trench covered with grime and dirt and with not even as much as a toothbrush in his possession. When he was handed a comfort kit with comb, brush and even a toothbrush his joy knew no bounds, and he immediately made a mental allotment from his next pay day to go to the American Red Cross, which had proved his friend in his hour of need.

Grayling Mercantile Company

At this Joyous Holiday season we turn in Gratitude to you, our Friend and Patron. We heartily thank you for the Goodwill you have shown us.

Our Friendships are our Greatest Asset; and the spirit of the Holidays, with its time-honored customs, provides opportunity for us to greet you.

¶ We extend our most Cordial Greetings and Best Wishes for your Peace, Prosperity and Happiness and for those whose happiness depends upon you.

A USEFUL PAIN.

Grayling People Should Heed Its Warning.

Have you a sharp pain or a dull ache across the small of your back? Do you realize that it's often a timely sign of kidney weakness? Prompt treatment is a safeguard against more serious kidney troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Profit by a Grayling resident's experience.

Geo. A. Collen, Spruce St., says, "A few times in the past I have had attacks of kidney complaint. My back has ached terribly and has been sore. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and highly colored but Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Lewis' Drug Store, always cured the attacks. I recommend this medicine as a good reliable remedy."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Collen had. Foster-Milburn Co. Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Adv.

NOTICE.

It is strictly against the village ordinance to dump ashes and other waste on the streets in the village of Grayling. Any person so doing will be violating said ordinance.

Julius Nelson, St. Commissioner.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

Fine line of Men's and Boys'

High Top Shoes

Finest Quality and Prices Reasonable

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Rubber Footwear of All Kinds

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RAPID SHOE REPAIR SHOP

FOUR WORDS THAT MEAN MUCH

Thank You!
Come Again.



REMEMBER, Cassidy's Model Bread means Purity, Wholesomeness and Deliciousness.

MODEL BAKERY

Want Ads Bring Good Results

Sorenson Brothers
The Home of Dependable Furniture....

Wish for the people of Grayling a happy and prosperous New year

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked of the human body, and when they fail, the whole system is thrown out of gear. The kidneys filter out the waste from the blood, and if they fail, the waste builds up in the blood, causing all kinds of troubles. One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back, highly colored urine, loss of appetite, indigestion, irritation, or even edema in the legs. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal kidney disease, Bright's disease, for which there is no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs, start taking Gold Medal Harlequin Oil Capsules, and you will find that it is too late. Instant relief is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Harlequin Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Harlequin Oil of your great-grandfather used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost instant relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand, one other genuine. In boxes, three for \$1.00.

Excellent gingerbread can be made with rice and rye flour.



Many of our American women were unable to take up the duties of nursing at the front, but they should know how to take care of their own at home, and for this purpose no better book was ever printed than the Medical Adviser—a book containing 1,008 pages, and bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging and care of Fractures, Taking care of the Sick, Physiology, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Baby, which can be had at most drug stores, or send 50 cents to the publishers, 683 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The women at home, who are worn out, who are nervous or dizzy at times, should take that reliable, temperance, herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Bay City, Mich.—"Dr. Pierce's medicine have been used in my family for over thirty years and I think everyone related to me has used them and was cured."

"I have taken both Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery as well whenever I was not feeling well. I never need a doctor. Dr. Pierce's medicines have been my family doctor for years. I can recommend them to all, both old and young. If directions are followed they will always do the work."

"I am only too glad to have the chance to give this testimony."—Mrs. Elizabeth Denton, 1908 N. Johnson St.

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THOUSANDS of people are using this wonderful PHOENIX MINERAL and find it a great coal and money saver. Simple to use, treats coal in a minute; coal then has no soot, less smoke, no bad gases, no clinkers, and few ashes. Therefore, 1/4 to 3/4 more heat. It makes no difference what grade of coal or coke you use.

Phoenix Mineral is guaranteed not to injure your stove, range or furnace, and is safe for boiler. Rather than make them hot and heat better. Remember it produces 1/4 to 3/4 more heat. One dollar can treat one ton of either hard or soft coal or coke.

Defy Jack Frost with less coal and more heat and save money. Send for test package. It will demonstrate how these things are done. SEND ONE DOLLAR TODAY for this package to Continental Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

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The wonderful Remedy for Rheumatism. If unable to secure same at your drug store, send us one dollar by mail. Testimonials sent on request.

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WHEN your mouth tastes like all the mean things you ever did—mixed together, then you need BEECHAM'S PILLS

Your mouth is a good indication of the condition of the stomach and bowels. Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

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Squaw-Berries

By AGNES G. BROGAN

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The brisk walk brought the color tingling to Jane's lately too-pale cheeks; it also loosened a shilshing strand or two of hair that had grown to a fashion of neat preciseness.

With a strange and sudden impulse she turned from the country roadway down a tree-bordered lane to the right. How long it had been since she, a fun-loving girl, had followed this path of wood-fragrant charm, in search of bright red berries, clustering among their shining green leaves in the mossy underfoot. Or, had she searched for squaw-berries here but a youthful excuse for an afternoon in his company? she wondered. So happy, so care-free they had been together, the tall, bright-faced lad, all enthusiasm in planning his future, or "our future" as he had called it, and she, released for an hour or two from the daily care of her invalid mother. Bending, she would gather the berries from their hiding place beneath the dead leaves, as she listened to that old, old story whose charm is ever new. "And when I come back rich and famous," he would say, "we shall be married, Jane Rose."

"Jane Rose." She loved the name as it fell from his lips. "Jane" was too plain for his "rose-girl," he told her, and the added name seemed a caress. "The dead leaves and the snow," he told her, "signify the discouragements and hardships of life, while beneath them grow the bright berries of hope." "And love," Jane Rose had added timidly, "for love can live through every discouragement." The young man had turned away impatiently at that, for her allegiance to the invalid mother was a never-forgotten grievance. Had it not been for the mother's exacting presence, Jane herself would have traveled with him across the ocean to the land of adventure, and realized ambition. So he had gone away. Far as her eye could see his graceful, swinging figure Jane watched him down the road to the station. And that had been more than ten years ago—ten long years and until this threatening winter day, Jane's feet had never again followed the ravine path to the wood.

At first letters had come regularly from her lover; then they had grown further apart, and ceased altogether. Often she thought of him, this absent lover, and without bitterness. Then came the time when her care was no longer needed.

"I'll go away," Jane murmured passionately. "I will see the world that claimed him. I will not stay forever and ever on a lonely hillside." As if to give incentive to her decision, Jane read a sentence in the paper which came daily from the city. "Mr. John Allen Gordon," announced the society column, "has returned from abroad." "Mr. John Allen Gordon," she smiled tremulously. Would he recognize the village friends who still lovingly referred to him as "Jack"? Jane Rose felt to dreaming, then, of the home he might now have, and the wife, perhaps, and it seemed all at once that the four walls of the little home room were pressing down upon her, and she must—must go away.

After that, preparations brought a new and delightful excitement. She would take the money saved from the renting of the old barn for a neighbor's automobile, and spend it all in a short city vacation. Such extravagance seemed a sin, but this new sense of recklessness was exhilarating. Jane's eyes sparkled with an old light as she viewed the "mail order" traveling suit, with accompanying hat, gloves and shoes. Gray she had chosen for that article, a silvery, beautiful gray.

Jane was enchanted. She blushed with guilty vanity as she regarded herself in the mirror. Ten years, even in the filling of hot-water bottles, had been most kind. Her spirits sank a little as she considered that she had not one acquaintance in the big city. But she knew of the best hotels.

She glanced around the room apprehensively, hoping that the time of luxuriating would not spoil her for the coming back. And as the train rushed cityward she wondered if it could be that two people parted ten years ago might, by any possibility of chance, meet on a public city street.

The arrival at her destination discouraged this hope. Among all the surging throng, she appeared to be regarded, not even as an individual, but as something to be hastily jostled aside.

Jane sunk with a sigh of relief back into the taxi; her hand trembled as she signed her name in the hotel register, but the grandeur of her apartment brought back the sense of delightful adventure.

Why He Received Salute.

Private Mathews was a battalion runner. He carried a message to divisional headquarters and was told to remain there for a few minutes until he was wanted again. He took off his cap, hung it up with some other caps in the dugout and waited.

Presently the general called the runner and gave him a message to carry back. As he passed out of the dugout, the runner hurriedly snatched a cap—Private Mathews never wears a cap—when he is carrying messages—and started back across the field. He passed a French colonel on the road who stood aside, smiled and saluted. Mathews drew up and returned the salute, wondering the while what it was all about.

It was not until after he had reached battalion headquarters that he found he had taken the general's cap instead of his own.—Stars and Stripes.

Ice Box for Sickroom.

A nursery ice box in the sick room is a convenience not only to the invalid but to the nurse. A bottle of water can always be kept there on

"If they could see me now," she said, "those people in Hillcrest." Dinner was a stately affair; to be waited upon so ceremoniously embarrassed her, and she wondered uncomfortably, as she met many a pronounced stare, if anything were wrong with her attire.

After all, why did she wish to see that long-absent one? Was it to satisfy herself once and for all that he really had ceased to care? And then—she came. There was nothing unusual about it if he, a successful artist, were in the city; this hotel would be naturally the place where he would dine.

A sudden light of recognition flamed for a moment in the eyes which directly met hers. Half-smiling, Jane leaned forward, her hand extended in greeting. Then her hand fell limply back upon the table, for he had turned away, deliberately ignoring her presence. Her lips trembled like those of a girl who had been deceived. He had remembered, yet very evidently wished to see her no more. And past all the patient, weary years this fact had power to stab her with a new and poignant pain.

If he were ashamed to acknowledge his old-time friend here, before them all, Jack Gordon had changed.

She had still quite a few dollars left—she counted them over regretfully; her spirit of holiday had flown. It was, as she passed down the main street the following morning, that Jane came face to face with the picture.

She did not need to lean forward, discerning his name upon the canvas; the work was so truly his own. In an art room it stood displayed, with a ticket, "For Sale."

Breathless, eager, Jane hastened into the store. "I wish to buy that picture," she said, with a fine disregard for price.

"Fifty dollars," announced the dealer, "and remarkably cheap for Mr. Gordon's work."

Jane closed her eyes in quick mental calculation. "I'll take it," she said. "Where to?" asked the dealer. "We box them carefully." And Jane gave her Hillcrest address.

Out again in the street she stopped dazedly, counting the change in her bag. She had just money enough to take her to lower Hillcrest—she would have to walk home from there. But hope, like the berries, again forced its bright way.

"He must have remembered," she murmured joyously. The placing of the picture required much care. Jane, standing upon a chair the following evening, seriously studied the question. After all, it was good to be back in the old familiar room. And then came a ringing of the bell. "If—" anticipated Jane; then, smiling at the folly of her thought, she waited a moment, nevertheless, to loosen softly the waves of her hair; it was so she had worn it ten years ago. Then she opened the door.

John Gordon did not speak until he had entered the room, until his quick glance had traveled from Jane's face back to the picture.

"You still live here?" he asked abruptly.

She nodded dumbly. "From the suite you were registered in at the hotel," he said, "as I saw you last night, from the price you paid for my very small picture, I fancied," he waved an arm about, "that you had grown away from this, that you had perhaps inherited money."

Jane spoke slowly. "I have no money," she told him.

"Then," he said, and bitterness was in his tone, "you bought the painting out of pity for me. You have heard of my failure. For all these discouraging years I've pressed doggedly on, refusing to give in. Persisting in my foolish dream of success. When I ceased writing to you it was because I could not bear to have you know of my failure, to sacrifice your life to a useless promise. When the great opportunity should come, and with it, success, then I would return worthily to you." The man paused. "It amazed me," he added quietly, "but somehow, then myself was the yearning to see, and learn of you again. So I came back. The picture was offered as a last hope, to defray present expenses."

"When I found your name to be that of the purchaser, I realized fully the humility of my failure. Last night I wished to shrink away in my shabbiness, from your recognition." The man's voice broke huskily.

"Oh! Jane Rose, Jane Rose," he whispered, "how I deceived you with my dreams of long ago."

And Jane raised her face to his; wildly her heart was singing; forgotten were the long years of absence and neglect. What mattered poverty, or the shabby clothes of his humiliation? What mattered success or worldly failure? Love was here—love that forced its way through snows of disappointment and fallen leaves of change, love that triumphed.

"Jack," she cried tenderly and held out her arms. And it was a long time after that the man, with a light of new purpose in his eyes, and the woman, smiling, radiant, moved forward together, to hang anew the picture of "Hope."

hand for drinking. Milk, too, can be kept on tap, and other food can be stored there from day to day. Any tin box can be made to serve as a nursery ice box. If you have an old bread box, use that. Put a pan in the bottom of it, and lay a wire cake tray, the sort that you put in the oven to hold cake or bread tins, over the pan. Put the ice on the tray, and the melting water will drain into the pan. This, of course, must be emptied whenever it is full. Put milk and water in the bottom of the box, and put other things around the ice, on the wire tray.

Did You Ever Do This?

Visitors or strangers coming into an office are often embarrassed by the discovery of their presence—or wait for some one else to inquire the visitor's errand. Any employee who happens to be near when a stranger enters should address him courteously and ask if he can take a message or be of assistance. The visitor's impression of the employer often is affected by the attitude of the employee.—Biddy Bye.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

Father to the Man

By ARCHEY CAMERON NEW

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Josh, you dear little goose!" And then, having mildly rebuked her, Carter Danbury leaned over and tried to gather the dainty little creature at his side into his arms. But she wriggled away and faced him with a determined look in her big brown eyes.

"I'm not a little goose," she retorted, pouting. "And father is right. You're a man and politics is a man's game, a man's duty. You ought to pitch in—you're a Republican."

"On election day," he admitted, "but ordinarily a plain everyday business man. And I'm no speaker. I—I—"

"That's it," she took him up quickly. "You're afraid, Carter—please—for my sake. I've told him you're sensible, a fine man."

Danbury frowned.

"But," he argued, "dearest, I can't take orders. I don't like it. He hesitated, fearful lest he might offend the daughter of Colonel Reuben Thomas, the "big" boss. "I don't like being bossed. I don't like the petty artifices these politicians resort to to get votes."

"But it's necessary," she argued back. "There must be leaders."

Danbury smiled. When Dorothy Thomas looked like that she reflected every feature of her father's inflexible face, except his wrinkles. Danbury sought to soothe her, but to no avail.

"Please, Carter," she persisted, "if you love me, try it. You—might like it."

"All right," he gave in, and again leaned over towards her, this time to meet a delicious kiss full upon his lips. "But mind now, all I'm to do is to offer my services. I'll not be to blame if they refuse them and—I hope they will."

A keen-eyed youngish old-man faced Carter Danbury the following morning across his flat-topped desk and stroked his bristling white goatee, as he listened to the other attentively. They were closeted alone in the inner sanctum of the campaign headquarters of "William Westlake, the People's Choice for United States Senator." That the "oracle" spoke.

"So my daughter persuaded you, eh?" queried the Republican leader, severely. "See here, young man, you can't take up this business as a fad. Once in love, you have to stick."

Something in the colonel's tone stung Danbury to the quick and he leaned over the desk angrily.

"I'm not a faddist, Colonel Thomas," he retorted hotly. "I've just held aloof from politics because—well, because I wanted to keep my independence, my ideals. But I'll stick."

"Huh!" grunted the other. "I suppose you realize I'm the party's leader?"

"Yes," was Carter's smiling rejoinder. "The papers have told me that much."

"Well, they haven't told you all," shot back the colonel. "I expect to have my orders obeyed." The colonel pushed a button and another man entered the office. "Burke, this is Mr. Danbury. How are you fixed for speakers tonight at East End hall?"

"Only yourself and Westlake so far," answered the other, respectfully.

"Then put him on," ordered the colonel, crisply. Then as the other retired from the room, he turned again to Danbury. "Be there at eight, and mind, don't get rambunctious. You're a lot of foreigners there, and we want to handle them gently. G'by."

Carter Danbury was facing his first political audience, and yet he felt colder than he had expected. He had followed the candidate, Westlake, who now sat behind him, on the stage, with Colonel Thomas, wiping his perspiring brow and smirking grandiloquently at the sea of upturned faces. And much to Carter's surprise, as he proceeded, he was frequently applauded. This added to his courage and he now leaned over to deliver his final philippic.

"And, fellow Americans," he orated, "this is an American age. There can be no divided allegiance. We have come to the day when there shall be an American race, an American nation—for Americans only. We shall preserve our high ideals sacredly, and to those who are not with us in spirit, I say, we say 'get out.' Mr. Westlake stands for the principle 'pass prosperity around,' but we don't propose to pass it around the world. And we don't propose, therefore, to allow those men upon our shores who will accumulate a fortune here by the grace of our institutions and then spread it abroad. To those who visit our shores with that end in view, there can be but one greeting, 'Keep out.'"

Danbury felt several tugs at his coat from behind and, wheeling about,

expose a piece of material, in both a wet and dry condition, to strong sunlight for a week. If the goods do not show signs of fading it is reasonably sure they will not do so. If you want various colors for a cotton rug at small expense use Easter egg dyes.

Folly of Monarchical Government.

As the exercise of government requires talents and abilities, and as talents and abilities cannot have hereditary descent, it is evident that hereditary succession requires a belief from man to which his reason cannot subscribe and which can only be established upon ignorance; and the more ignorant any country is, the better it is fitted for the monarchical species of government.—Thomas Paine.

Where Did He Get It?

Plathush—Did you hear about Bushwick?

Bensonhurst—No; what?

"He's in trouble with the government."

"No; really?"

"Yes; it got reported around that he was eating too much."

took the assembled politicians by surprise.

"You needn't pull my coat," he thundered, then waved his hand towards the vast audience. "My remarks are intended for Americans, and I know there is not an American out there who doesn't echo that thought. And if there is one who is not American present, I say to him 'get out.' Gentlemen, I pledge our candidate to full support, I pledge our candidate to full support, I pledge our candidate to full support."

Danbury turned to resume his seat and was struck with the angry tenor of the crowd on the stage. What had he said? What had he done? Then, later, as he left the hall, his cheerful farewell to Colonel Thomas was answered by a surly grunt.

The next morning he was still at sea when Dorothy informed him that her father had refused him admission to the house.

He hurried to campaign headquarters and was told Colonel Thomas couldn't see him—the committee was in session. "Where was he assigned to speak that night?" he inquired, and was surprised to learn he was on the blacklist. "Why?" he demanded. The clerk couldn't tell him. Then Danbury heatedly forced his way into the committee room, and with blazing eyes confronted Colonel Thomas.

"Colonel Thomas," he began, "what is the trouble around here? What have I done?"

"What have you done?" echoed Westlake at the other end of the room. "Too blame much. You've ruined me. After that fool speech of yours I'll be lucky to get ten votes in the Fourth district. We're spending a thousand dollars today to deny your statements."

"To deny your Americanism?" demanded Carter, and he now turned wrathfully towards the candidate.

"Why not call a spade a spade? See here, you call yourself statesmen. I call you traitors. You're afraid to acknowledge the country who gave you birth, who gives you a living, to back it up to the full, just because it might lose you votes. You're yellow—yellow—lower than those poor people whose votes you're after. They're Americans—every one of them. And they're glad of it. They, or their forebears came to this country to seek liberty, to seek the right to live and enjoy our freedom. And now they're proud of it—they, who have been here months—while you, who have enjoyed those rights all your lives, and your people before you, haven't courage enough to protect the country that protects you. Who's the worse—they with their hopes, their ideals, or you who turn your backs upon the hopes and ideals your forefathers fought for and left to your keeping? Where's your Americanism—the Americanism of courage, of decency, of truth? And now, Colonel Thomas, you don't want me to enter this campaign—afraid I wouldn't stick. But I'm just beginning to see my duty—I want to stick—I demand the right to stick. And I call upon the members of this committee to sustain me with their votes. Do I get them—or not?"

At the end of the table a tall, white-haired old man who stroked his bristling white goatee, rose and rapped for order. Then he bent his full gaze on Danbury.

"You do," he answered, sharply, and then the corners of his mouth quivered. "Gentlemen of the committee, the son again is father to the man. I was the one who pulled his coat last night, and I rise with shame to acknowledge it. Either we're Americans, or we're God only knows what—and I prefer the former." He turned to Danbury. "Years back, son, my grandfather's father gave him his sword."

"Keep this, my son," says he, 'and never use it except for two purposes, either to kill some beastly enemy, or to kill yourself for not doing it.' And if I had that sword now, son, I'd feel mighty tempted to use it on myself. But I'll do the next best thing."

He turned again to the committee. "Gentlemen, I move the committee extend a rish vote of invitation to our friend, Mr. Danbury, Mr. Carter Danbury—American, I speak at his big meeting at the Academy tonight. What's your pleasure?"

As the members of the committee rose to their feet, en masse, the colonel turned his back on them and motioned to Danbury to come to him.

"You've seen 'th' vote, Carter," he whispered, laying his hands affectionately on the young man's shoulder. "And you know what it means. But," and his voice sank lower still, "come up 't' th' house 't' dinner before you go Dorothy—might like to have you."

Principle of Turbine.

A turbine is a water wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on a vertical shaft. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into reaction turbines, impulse turbines and combined reaction and impulse wheels, which include the best modern type of turbines. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel.

All in a Name.

First Boche—About the Argonne regions—

Second Ditto—So they are.

The bore never leaves a hole in the memory of his victims.

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Constipation and Diarrhoea,
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in infancy.

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NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

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KILLING PESTS WITH GAS.
Bean and pea weevils—which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of valuable seed, food and feed in the form of beans, peas and cowpeas in storage—have not yet discovered the advantages of gas masks, and those who expect trouble from weevils can successfully kill them by a gas attack immediately after the crops are harvested. Carbon disulphide should be used. Place the seed in an air-tight container, such as a tin can, barrel or bin, and over the top pour a small amount of the chemical (two to four pounds to over 500 cubic feet of space to be fumigated), cover the seed and fumigate from 24 to 48 hours. The seed should then remain in air-tight containers, and should be inspected frequently to see that the weevils do not reappear. In case they do, repeat the gas treatment.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.
Soak hands on retiring in the hot sud of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

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We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(Continued from first page.)
Premier Lloyd George that he has no intention of suggesting that the British navy be reduced to a point that would endanger the safety of the empire. In this, as in all else, the president's frequent conferences with the statesmen of Europe are having decided effect and the possibility of clashes between the American delegates and those of the other nations is fading away rapidly.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the prince of Piedmont, heir to the throne, arrived in Paris Thursday and met President Wilson, formally inviting him to visit Italy. Over in England there was much confusion owing to Mr. Wilson's sudden change of plans regarding his visit to London. He determined to be there on December 20, instead of waiting until later, the reason given being the possibility that he might find it necessary to return to the United States earlier than had been expected.

For the time being, at least, the bolsheviks of Germany are beaten. The national convention of delegates of the soldier and workmen's councils opened in Berlin and at once declared in favor of the calling of a national assembly to elect a president of Germany and the government set December 20 as the date. The Independent Socialists lined up in the convention with the Social Democrats, the party which is now in control and which is led by Ebert, Scheidemann and other of the people's commissioners. Liebknecht and his Spartacists vainly fought the plan for a national assembly, and the fiery Karl was barred from the meeting. Ebert continues to urge the orderly formation of a republic that shall be strongly socialistic, but the belief that he really would foster a counter-revolution persists in some quarters. It was violently voiced in the Berlin meeting by Georg Ledebour, a radical leader of the Independent Socialists, but he was howled down.

The response of the congress to the attack was the adoption of a resolution transferring legislative and executive power to the Ebert government until some other arrangement is made by the national assembly.

In many parts of Germany great disorder prevails. At Danzig, for instance, all the prisons were opened and the inmates set at liberty, and street fighting is general.

Meanwhile the bolshevik menace is moving westward in Russia. The followers of Lenin and Trotsky have organized a formidable army and are steadily attacking the people of the Baltic provinces. The arrival of allied naval forces at several ports has not sufficed to stop this movement, and the provisional government of Estonia has pleaded that "republic" under the common protection of the entente powers "pending the decision of the peace conference." Livonia, Courland and much of Lithuania are in much the same plight as Estonia, and the retreating German troops are adding to the distress of the people.

There have been recently insistent demands for the withdrawal of British forces from Russia. To these Viscount Milner, secretary of war, replies with a statement explaining the continuance of the allied operations in Russia and justifying them, not only as the carrying out of an obligation of honor to protect the Russians and Czech-Slovaks from bolshevik outrages, but also a measure to prevent a reign of barbarism there that would menace all Europe.

The government of the recreated Polish nation is going ahead rapidly and with determination. Having come to the conclusion that Germany was in alliance with the bolsheviks, it severed diplomatic relations with Berlin and drove Count Harry Kessler, the German minister, out of the country. He was accused of having taken to Warsaw a corruption fund of 20,000,000 marks to organize a bolshevik coup there. The government also has ordered elections to the Polish parliament in the districts of Allenstein, Posen, Oppeln, Danzig, Kattowitz, Flatau and Danzig, and this is denounced by the German press as the implied annexation of large parts of German eastern provinces. The Poles have ordered the mobilization of about 1,500,000 men.

On Friday came the news that a Polish army numbering 50,000 was being landed at Danzig, the seaport of West Prussia, which the Poles seek as an outlet to the Baltic sea.

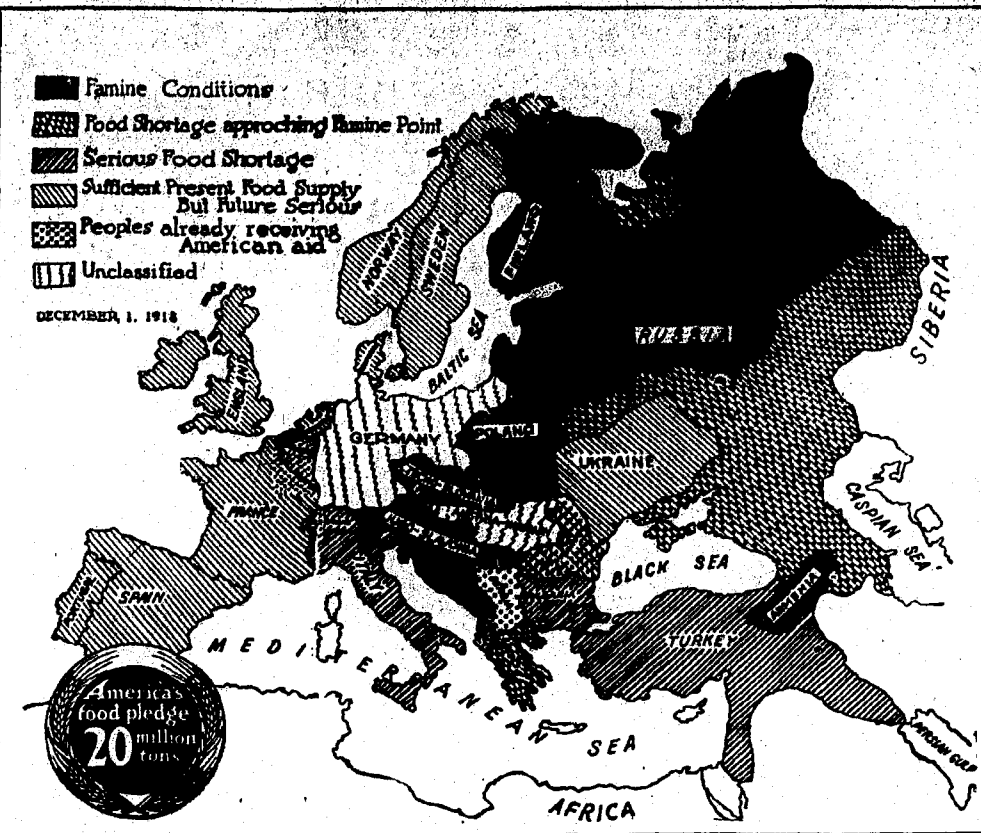
Another anti-German leader of the Ukrainians has come to the front, General Petlura, and he has occupied Odessa. He has the support of the working and middle classes, and has declared war against the Ukrainian government, the capitalists and the land owners. He advocates the extension of the Ukraine into the Ruthenian portions of Galicia, and consequently will find himself opposed by the Poles.

Having marched up to and across the Rhine, the allied armies of occupation now hold the three bridgeheads on the east bank of that river; as stipulated in the armistice. The British have the Cologne bridgehead, the French that at Mainz, and the Americans and French together hold the bridgehead of Coblenz. Forty-two per cent of this, the southern part, is occupied by the Poles. The American Third army, under General Dickman, was in its final position at the expiration of the original period of the armistice, exactly according to the plans made a month before, despite changes therein and the difficulties of moving a large army so far, with all its supplies.

The people of Cologne are not enjoying the restrictions on their movements instituted by the British, and hundreds of them have been arrested for being out in the streets in the evening. The French, also, are very strict with the inhabitants of the territory they are occupying. There is no danger of any sympathy for the Huns being stirred up by this.

Practically every day sees the arrival of one or more transports laden with returning American soldiers.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population. Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic regions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be banded through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

Statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,
Paul Dinsmore,
Notary Public, Bay County, Mich.
My commission expires May 15, 1921.

ORDER OF NOTICE ON PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.
On this 17th day of December A. D. 1918 on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the Court in accordance with Section 3, Number XII, General Orders in Bankruptcy, that the matter of said petition be hereby referred to George A. Prescott, one of the referees in bankruptcy of this Court at Bay City, Michigan, to ascertain and report to the Court, the facts relating to said petition and the right of the said petitioner to a discharge under the provisions of said acts, and that a hearing be had upon the same on the 3rd day of February A. D. 1919 at ten o'clock in the forenoon before said referee at Bay City in said district, and that notice thereof be published in the Grayling Advance, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

WITNESS the Honorable Arthur J. Tuttle, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof at Bay City in said district, this 17th day of December A. D. 1918.

Elmer W. Voorheis, Clerk.
Seal of the Court.
By Isabel A. Ballou, Deputy Clerk.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR
PRESCOTT SAYS TODAY
Notwithstanding repeated assurances that the federal guarantee of wheat prices are binding upon the government for the 1919 crop, the statement comes to George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan, that "rumors are persistent in certain sections of the west, and particularly so in some parts of Michigan" that the government guarantee is to expire June 30, 1919.

At the instance of the Educational Division of the Federal Administration Mr. Prescott renews his assurance that the guaranteed price for wheat, by which Michigan producers will be protected for next year's crop in exactly the same manner as during the season just closed. The order will continue effective until July 1, 1920. This is in accordance with the proclamation made by President Wilson, under authority of the Lever food control law establishing the food administration. The termination of the war has no bearing upon the guarantee of wheat prices, the federal government's pledge being effective to the above mentioned date, even though a treaty of peace is ratified in the meantime, as it is expected to be.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

several of them wounded, and arrangements for their release from the service are being perfected. That their absorption into the civil life of the country will be accomplished without trouble is assured by leaders in industrial affairs. The casualty lists just now are longer than ever, for we are getting the names of the boys who fell in the great fight in the Argonne, the severest conflict in which the American troops were engaged.

Our navy also is coming home, piece-meal. Many of the vessels will be kept abroad for some time, and American naval stations will be maintained at Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores for a year at least, the consent of France, Great Britain and Portugal having been obtained. These stations, with their seaplanes and radios, will render aid to the merchant marine. Our other naval establishments in Europe are being dismantled as rapidly as possible.

Swift work on the finance bill has been done by the senate. Among the many important committee amendments adopted was one imposing a tax of 10 per cent on profits from child labor products entering interstate commerce. Twelve Southern senators, and they alone, voted against this amendment, which is designed to replace the child labor law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court.

Admiral Castro was elected president of Portugal to succeed Doctor Pires, who was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy alleged to have been formed by the League of Republican Youth.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, NORTHERN DIVISION.
In the matter of)
ARCHIE LOZO,)
Bankrupt.)

To the Honorable Arthur H. Tuttle Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan.
Archie Lozo of the Village of Grayling in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan in said district, respectfully:

That on the 8th day of September last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 14th day of December, A. D. 1918.

Archie Lozo, Bankrupt.
County of Bay SS.
Personally appeared Archie Lozo and made oath that the foregoing



Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could be supplied to some extent with locally dressed meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

Now two-thirds of the consuming centers, with millions of people, are one to two thousand miles away from the principal live-stock producing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of today is the development of the best way to perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to develop accordingly. Those men who first grasped the elements of the changing problem created the best facilities to meet it—large packing plants and branch houses at strategic points, refrigerating equipment (including cars), car routes, trained organization, profitable outlets for former waste—which became the natural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this necessary service, American ingenuity and enterprise would have discovered it, and others would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.

Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man



Snowy White Clothes Without Scrubbing

No matter how big the wash or how soiled the linen, 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips will put your clothes on the line snowy white—with all the hard work of wash day left out. It's the Borax in



that does it! It softens the water and loosens the dirt so that the pure soap can dissolve it away. Next wash-day use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips this way: Make a Soap Jelly by adding three tablespoons of Chips to a quart of boiling water. Put enough of this solution into the wash-water to make a good suds and soak or boil clothes as usual. Will not shrink woollens or injure fine fabrics. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips equals 25¢ worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.
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Large assortment of ALL MAKES and sizes of Tires which we will sell at

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as long as the stock lasts

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Bargains for whoever gets them

GEORGE BURKE

Remove Mildew
Take any common soap, size according to area of material that is affected. Put soap in small pieces, add a little water to it and put on top of stove until dissolved. When about the consistency of cream take from the fire. Still in common salt and cover the mildewed fabric with the mixture. If one application does not suffice, two will be sure to do the work. After applying the mixture, expose to the sun for some hours and then wash off.

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8. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach
9. Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis
10. Excesses, Eruptions
11. Rheumatism, Lumbago
12. Fever and Ague, Malaria
13. Piles, Hemorrhoids, Internal, External
14. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head
15. Whooping Cough
16. Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing
17. Disorders of the Kidneys
18. Urinary Incontinence
19. Sore Throat, Quinsy
20. Grip, Grippe, La Grippe

For sale by druggists everywhere.
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PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Michigan,
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford.
At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling in said county, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of James Smith, deceased.
The commissioners on Claims testified to said court praying that it was necessary that more time should be given for the having of Claims.

It is ordered, that the ninth day of April A. D. 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Advance, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer,
Judge of Probate.

Due copy:
Oscar Palmer,
Judge of Probate. 12-12-3

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Office over Lewis' Drug Store

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Bank of Grayling.

Branch at Crawford County Exchange Bank.

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Dr. J. J. Love

DENTIST

Phone 1271

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